



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

may be labeled "Inspected and passed for Northern Territory." But any such baggage presumably infected, or concerning which the quarantine officer at the Cuban port may feel in doubt, shall be disinfected.

3. All baggage, as above described, destined to ports in the United States *north* of the southern boundary of Maryland, shall bear the label "Inspected and passed," or "Disinfected," as the case may be.

Baggage or personal effects bound for ports in the United States *north* of the southern boundary of Maryland, and whose ultimate destination is proven to the satisfaction of said quarantine officer to be a point *north* of the southern boundary of Maryland, and not intended thereafter to be shipped to a point *south* of the southern boundary of Maryland, may be labeled "Inspected and passed."

But if any such baggage is presumably infected, then, though bound to a northern port, it shall be disinfected, and any baggage bound for a northern port, concerning which the quarantine officer may feel in doubt, may in his discretion be disinfected.

4. It is further ordered that any baggage or personal effects from the Island of Cuba arriving at any port in the United States during the season of close quarantine, April 1 to November 15, not labeled with either the "Inspected" or "Disinfected" label, shall be disinfected at the quarantine station at the port of arrival.

5. The foregoing regulations will apply also to any port in Porto Rico should yellow fever appear in said port.

6. The quarantine officers in Cuba and Porto Rico, charged with the labeling of the baggage as above, shall exercise care and their discretion as to disinfecting all baggage coming from other ports or interior places.

L. J. GAGE,
Secretary.

GEORGIA.

Smallpox in the county jail at Macon.

As stated in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 9, 1899, page 897, Asst. Surg. G. M. Corput was ordered to Macon, Ga., to determine the diagnosis of 2 cases of supposed smallpox which had occurred in the county jail. He reports as follows:

UNITED STATES DETENTION CAMP,
Egmont Key, Fla., June 12, 1899.

SIR: In compliance with Bureau telegram of the 3d instant, directing me to proceed to Macon, Ga., for duty in connection with smallpox, said duty to be of an advisory nature only, I have to respectfully submit the following report:

I arrived at Macon on the morning of the 4th instant and spent most of that day investigating general conditions, without reporting to the authorities. On the morning of the 5th I called upon Senator Bacon and Judges Speer and Felton, and, after some little conversation with them, I visited the jail in company with the county physician.

There were at that time no cases in the jail, the only 2 suspicious ones having been removed to the pesthouse two or three days previously, and after an inspection of the jail I visited that place.

I found 2 negro males there with discrete smallpox, both, however, doing well. The building was well guarded and isolated, only one building being nearer than 300 or 400 yards away. That building was the office of the county poor farm, and was at least 800 feet to the windward of the pesthouse.

I recommended that antiseptics be used about the pesthouse and on the persons of the patients, and was assured that this would be done. I also recommended that the jail be disinfected by means of a 1-800 bichloride solution, and that all inmates who had not been recently successfully vaccinated should have this done at once. An attempt to disinfect the jail by means of formalin gas had been made by the local authorities, but on account of the construction of jail, small quantity of formalin used, and short exposure, I did not consider it efficient.

I also volunteered to personally supervise the disinfection of the jail with the bichloride solution, and this was thoroughly done by means of a force pump, and walls, ceiling, floor, cages, etc., thoroughly washed down with it.

I informed the county physician that other cases would probably develop, as several prisoners had been exposed who had never been vaccinated until four or five days after exposure (I have since seen by the papers that 2 more cases have developed), in which case jail should again be disinfected, or rather such portions of it as had been occupied in any way by persons sick.

Respectfully, yours,

G. M. CORPUT.

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Brunswick.

BRUNSWICK, GA., June 10, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report 6 cases of smallpox developed from the first case reported May 16. Three are children of the woman first sent out and 3 who had been frequent visitors to the infected house; all colored. The first case has been traced to a drummer who slept in a house from which the washerwoman contracted it through washing. The second case was her daughter who carried the clothes to her mother from this house; so all the cases occurring from the first were members of the family except one, subsequently found secreted from the health authorities in another locality, who had helped to nurse and visit the first woman with the disease. All have been promptly quarantined and isolated and household effects cremated.

The board of health is instituting rigid sanitary precautions, vaccinations, etc., and feel confident of stamping it out.

Respectfully, yours,

HUGH BURFORD,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

CALIFORNIA.

Smallpox in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 9, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report smallpox in this vicinity. Its history, so far as this office has been able to obtain it, is as follows:

Some fourteen days ago a young white man, employed as a stenog-